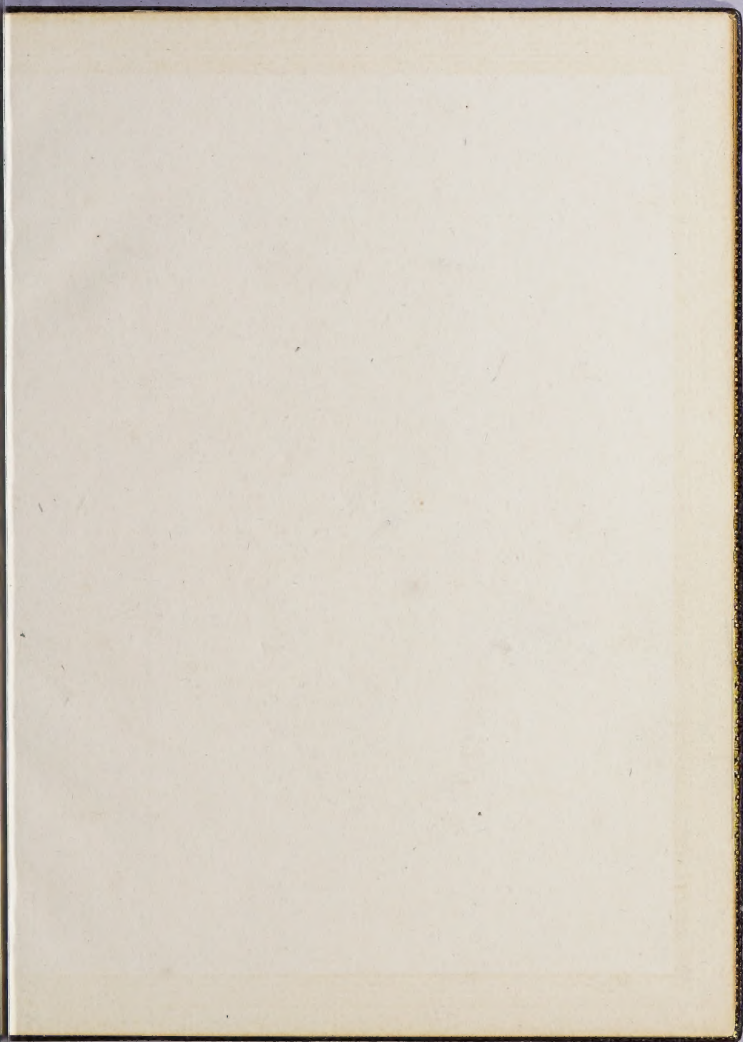
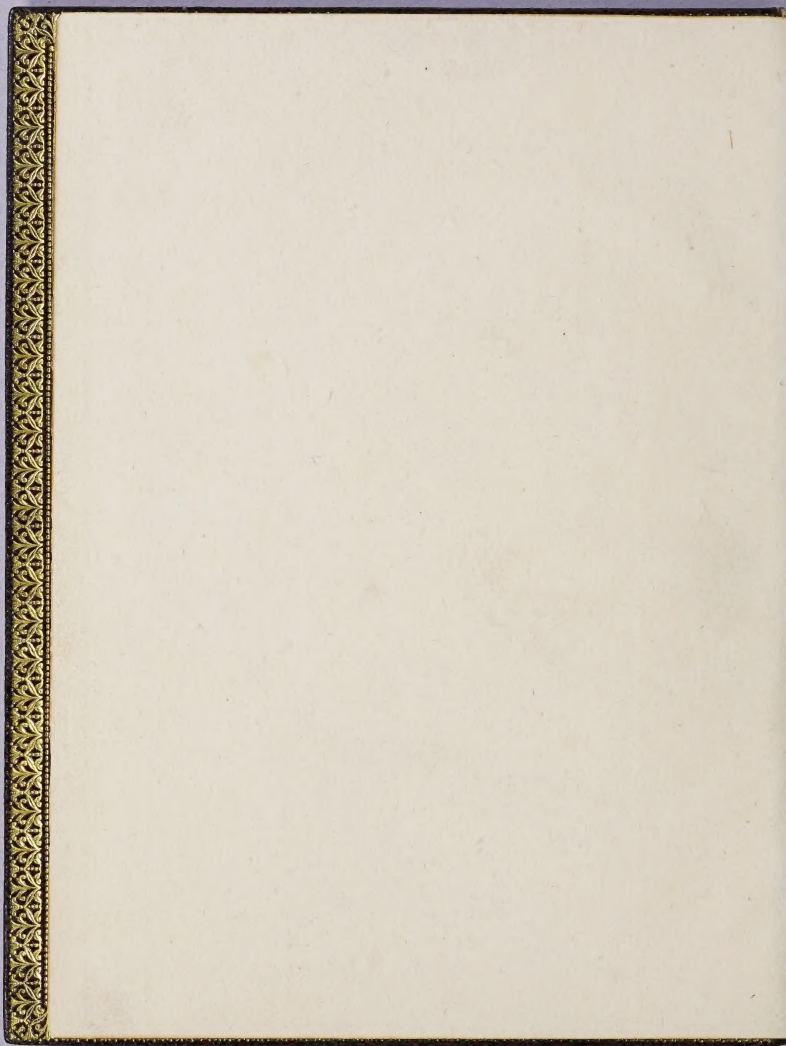
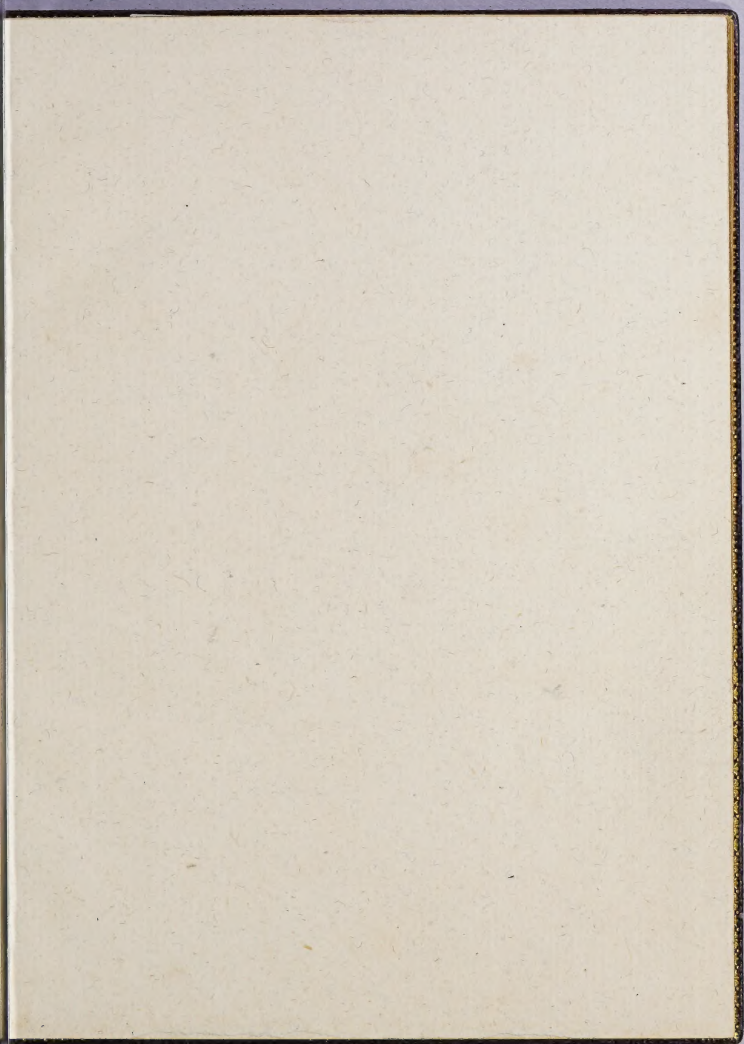


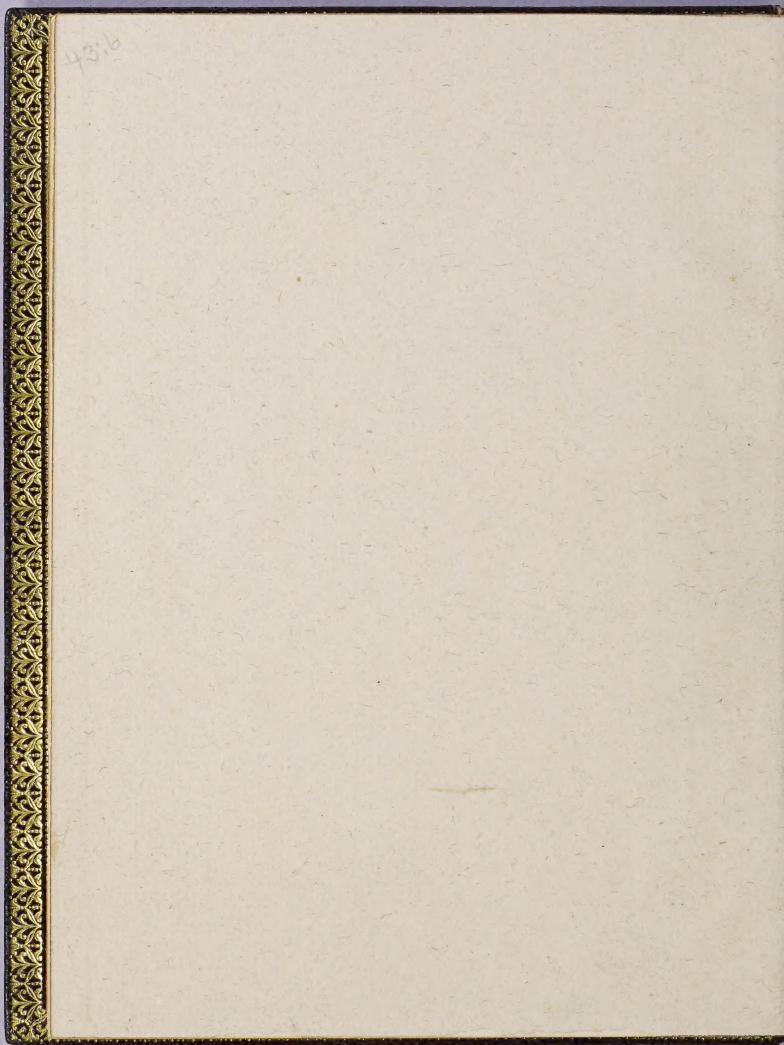


John Carter Brown.
John Nicholas Brown.



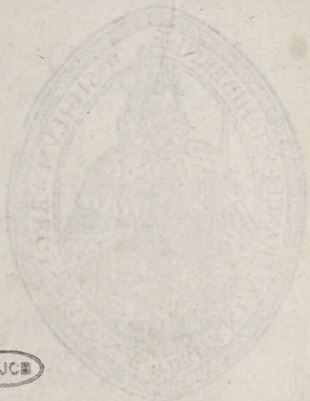


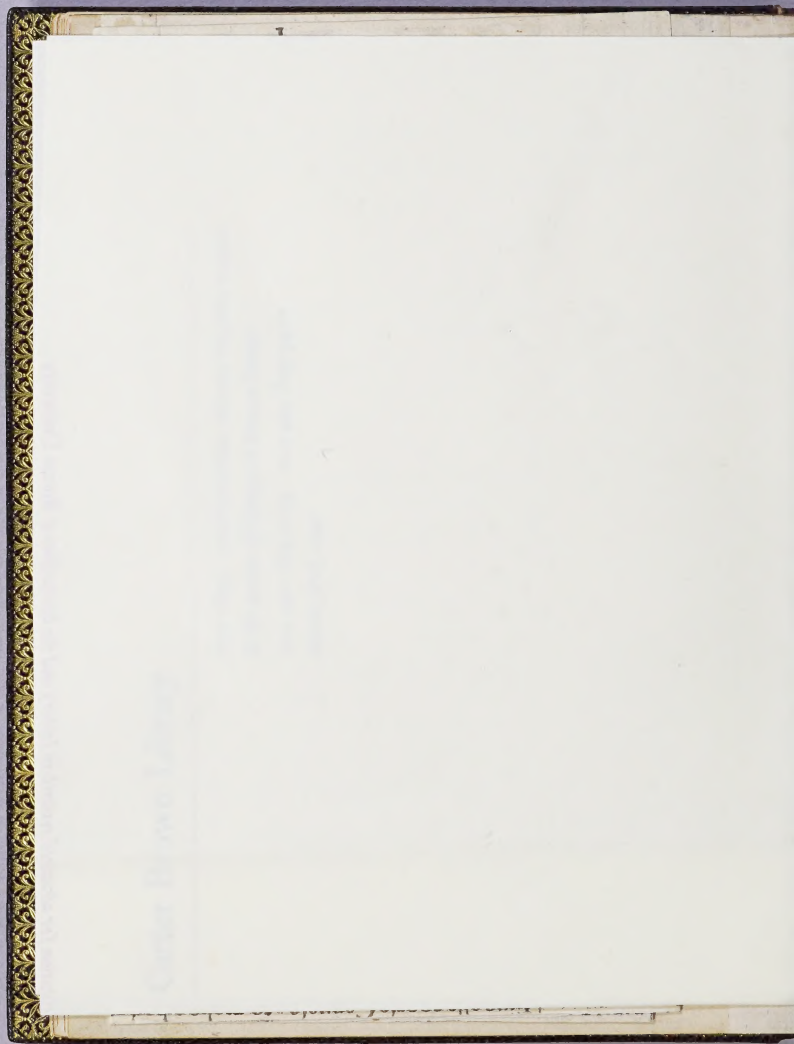






RPJCE







A
DECLARATION
of the state of the Colonie and
Affaires in VIRGINIA.

With a Relation of the barbarous Massacre in the
time of peace and League, treacherously executed vpon
the English by the native Infidels, 22 March last.



Lthough there haue been many and
sundry Treatises writ of *Virginia*,
and the Commodities thereof;
whereat malicious men may take
occasion to cauill, but godly men
will finde good cause to praise the
Almighty, whose wonders are
seene in the deepe, through the which we haue sailed
to the discouery of this good Land: Yet I haue not
thought it amisse (since I am to expresse some late
Accidents) before-hand to summe vp the benefits
of that Countrey; partly because they daily encrease
by new Discoueries made, to the glory of our most
gracious King, and euer renowned to all posteritie, for
the founding and supporting of this most Royall and
blessed work of Plantation, to the great honor, wealth

B

and

and happinesse of his most famous Kingdomes; and partly, because such is the customary daintinesse of Readers, that they seldome take the paines to gather together all that hath beene written of any subiect, that so they might take the whole businesse into their consideration, (which is the onely way to make a true iudgement,) but vsually content themselues with one or two Bookes set out occasionally, and with reference to some former Treatises, whereby they gaine but a lame and parcell-knowledge, and so oftentimes both preiudice themselues and the truth.

THE Countrey called VIRGINIA (so named by the late Virgin-Queene *Elizabeth* of blessed memory) being the rightfull inheritance of his Maiesty, as being first discovered at the costs and charges of that most prudent Prince of famous memory, *King Henry the Seauenth*, his Maiesties great Grand-father; The Patent whereof still extant to be seene, was granted to *John Cabot* and diuers other of his subiects, who went thither with sixe Saile of Ships, and discovered as farre as from *Cape Florida* to *New-found-land*, all along the Coast, and tooke possession thereof to the Kings vse, about that time when *Ferdinando* and *Isabella* discovered the *Westerne Indies*: (by which title of first discovery the King of *Portugal* and *Spaine* hold and enioy their ample and rich Kingdomes in their *Indies East & West*.) A coast where *King Edward the Sixt* after planted his fishing to the *New-found-land* by publike Act in Parliament, and of which *Philip Amadas* and *Arthur Barlow* tooke againe possession to the vse of the late *Queene Elizabeth*: and after them,
Sir

(3)

Sir Richard Greenfield, Sir Ralph Lane, and Sir Walter Rawleigh; at what time severall Colonies were there placed. And since his Maiesties most happy comming to the Crowne, being an absolute King of three of the most populous Kingdomes (which *Charles the Fifth* was wont to tearme *Officina gentium*, the shop or forge of men,) finding his Subiects to multiply by the blessed peace they enioy vnder his happy gouernment, did out of his high wisedome and Princely care of the good of his Subiects, grant a most gracious Patent to diuers Honourable persons, and others of his louing Subiects, authorizing them thereby to goe on in the Plantation of this his lawfull and rightfull Kingdome of VIRGINIA, which by the blessing of Almighty God is growne to good perfection.

THIS spacious and fruitfull Country of VIRGINIA, is (as is generally knowne to all) naturally rich, and exceedingly well watered, very temperate, and healthfull to the Inhabitants, abounding with as many naturall blessings, and replenished with as goodly Woods, and those full of Deere and sundry other beasts for mans sustenance; and the Seas and Riuers thereof (many therein being exceeding fayre and nauigable) as full of excellent fish of diuers sorts, and both water & land yeelding as great variety of fowle, as any Country in the world is knowne to afford. The situation whereof being neere the middest of the world, betweene the extremities of heate and colde, seemes to partake of the benefits of both, and therby becometh capable of the richest commodities of most parts of the Earth. From whence ariseth an assurance

that (by the assistance and skill of industry) those rich Fures, Cordage, and other Commodities, which with difficulty and danger are now drawn from *Russia*, will be had in *VIRGINIA* and the parts adioyning, with ease and safety. And the Mafts, Plancks, and Boards, the Pitch and Tarre, the Pot-ashes and Sope-ashes, the Hempe and Flaxe, which now are fetched from *Norway*, *Denmarke*, *Poland*, and *Germany*, will there be had in abundance. The Iron, which hath so wasted our English Woods, (that it selfe in short time must decay together with them) is to be had in *VIRGINIA* (where wasting of Woods is an ease and benefit to the Planter) for all good conditions answerable to the best Iron of the world, whereof prooffe hath beene made. The Wines, Fruits, and Salt of *France* and *Spaine*: the Silkes of *Persia* and *Italy*, will be had also in *VIRGINIA*, in no kinde of worth inferiour, where are whole Woods of many miles together of Mulberry trees of the best kindes, the proper food of the Silke-worme, and a multitude of other naturall commodities. Of Woods, Roots and Berries, for excellent Dyes; of Plants and other Drugs for Physicall seruice; of sweet Woods, Oyles and Gummes, for pleasure and other vse; of Cotton-wooll, Silke-grasse and Sugar-Canes, will there be had in abundance, with many other kindes. And for Corne, Cattell, and Fish, (which are the substance of the food of man) in no place better: the Graine also of our owne Country prospering there very well; but their Maize (being the naturall Graine of *VIRGINIA*) doth farre exceed in pleasantnesse, strength, fertilitie, and generalitie of vse, the Wheat of *England*.

The Cattell which were transported thither (being now growne neere to fifteene hundred) doe become much bigger of body then the breed from whence they came. The Horses also (through the benefit of the Climate, and nature of their feeding) more beautifull and fuller of courage. And such is the extraordinary fertilitie of that soyle, that the Does of their Deere (a kinde differing from ours in *England*, yet no way inferiour) yeeld two Fawnes at a fall or birth, and sometimes three. And the Fishings along our Coasts are in plenty of Fish equall to those of *New-found-land*, and in greatnesse and goodnesse much superiour, and twice in the yeare to be taken, in their going and returne, which is not else-where found in such plenty and varietie; So as there went this yeare from diuers parts of this Kingdome, neere thirty Saile thither, who are well returned and richly fished.

To conclude (but out of certaine aduertisements so often reiterated from thence, as well as by the constant relations of many hundreds now yearly coming & going) they auow, that it is a Country which nothing but ignorance can thinke ill of, and which no man but of a corrupt minde & ill purpose can defame, which as it paralleleth the most opulent and rich Kingdomes of the world, by lying in the same Latitude with them, so doth it promise richer Mynes of the best and most desired mettals with them, when the Colonie shall be of sufficient strength to open and defend them. And for the Passage thither, and Trade there, it is free from all restraint by forren Princes, whereunto most of our other accustomed trades are subiect: there is neyther danger in the way, through

the encountering of the Enemy or Pyrate, nor meeting with Rockes or Sholes (by reason of the fayre and safe passage thorow the maine Ocean) nor tediousnes of iourney, which by reason of better knowledge then in former yeares (the fruit of time and obseruation) is oftner made and in fewer weekes, then formerly it was wont to be in moneths; which (with the blessing of God) produced in the last Summer this effect, that in the Fleet of nine Saile of ships, transporting about seauen hundred Passengers out of *England* and *Ireland*, for the Plantation, but one person (in whose roome another at Sea was borne) miscarried by the way. And for them after ariual, there are convenient lodgings now in building, and carefull attendance in Guests-houses providing, till those that ariue can provide for themselves.

3370 People
sent to *Virginia*
in the three last
yeares. 42 Saile
of ships, 1200
Mariners im-
ployed.

1500 To the
Sommer Islands.
9 ships, and 240
Mariners im-
ployed.

In the three last yeares of 1619. 1620. and 1621. there hath beene provided and sent for *VIRGINIA* forty two Saile of ships, three thousand five hundred and seauenty men and women for Plantation, with requisite provisions, besides store of Cattell, and in those ships haue beene about twelue hundred Mariners imployed: There hath also beene sent in those yeares nine ships to the *Sommer Islands* with about nine hundred people to inhabite there, in which ships two hundred and forty Mariners were imployed. In which space haue beene granted fifty Patents to particular persons, for Plantation in *VIRGINIA*, who with their Associates haue vndertaken therein to transport great multitudes of people and cattell thither, which for the most part is since performed, and the residue now in preparing, as by the seuerall Declarations of
each

each yeare in their particulars, (manifested and approued in our generall and publike Quarter-Courts) and for the fuller satisfaction of all desirous to vnderstand the particularities of such proceedings, hath beene by printing commended to the vnderstanding of all.

The Letters written from the *Gouernor* and *Treasurer* in VIRGINIA in the beginning of *March* last, (which came hither in *April*;) gaue assurance of ouercomming and bringing to perfection in this yeare, the Iron-works, Glasse-works, Salt-works, the plentifull sowing of all sorts of English graine with the Plough, hauing now cleared good quantitie of ground; setting of store of *Indian* Corne or Maize, sufficient for our selues, and for trucke with the Natiues; restraint of the quantity of *Tobacco*, and amendment of it in the quality, learned by time and experience; The planting of Vines and Mulberry-trees neere to their houses, Figg-trees, Pomgranats, Potatoes, and Cottonwooll seedes, Pocoon, Indico, Sugar-Canes, Madder, Woade, Hempe, Flaxe, and Silke-grasse; and for the erecting of a fayre Inne in *Iames-Citie* for the better entertainment of new commers, wheretoe and to other publike workes, euery old planter there offered freely and liberally to contribute. I write the words of their Letters. And how in a late Discouery made, a few moneths before by some of them to the Southward, they had past thorow great Forrests of Pines, fiftene or sixteene miles broad, and aboue threescore miles long, very fit for Mastes for shipping, and for Pitch and Tarre, and of other sorts of woods fit for Pot-ashes and Sope-ashes, and came vnto a most fruitfull Country, blessed with abundance of Corne,
reaped

Mr. Harriot in his
booke of *Virgi-*
niz, 1585.

reaped twice ayere (within the limits of *VIRGINIA*) where also they vnderstand of a Copper-myne, an essay whereof was sent, and vpon tryall here found to be very rich; and met with a great deale of Silk-grasse there growing, which monethly may be cut, of which kindes, and Cotton-wooll, all the *Cambaya* and *Bengala* stufes are made in the *East-Indies*: and of which kindes of Silke-grasse was heretofore made a peece of Grogeram giuen to *Queene Elizabeth*. And how that in *December* last they had planted and cultivated in *VIRGINIA* Vines of all sorts, (as well those naturally growing, as those other Plants sent them from these parts of Europe) Orenge and Lemon-trees, Figgetrees, Sugar-Canes, Cotton-wooll, Cassaui Rootes, (that make very good bread) Plantanes, Potatoes, and sundry other *Indian* fruits and plants not formerly seene in *VIRGINIA*, which at the time of their said Letters beganne to prosper very well: as also their Indico-seedes, for the true cure wherof there is lately caused a Treatise to be written.

Furthermore, they write that in a Voyage made by Lieutenant *Marmaduke Parkinson*, and other English Gentlemen, vp the Riuer of *Patomack* they saw a *China Boxe* at one of the Kings houses where they were: Being demanded where he had it, made answer, That it was sent him from a King that dwelt in the *West*, ouer the great Hills, some tenne dayes iourney, whose Countrey is neare a great Sea, hee hauing that Boxe, from a people as he said, that came thither in ships, that weare cloaths, crooked swords, & somewhat like our men, dwelt in houses, and were called *Acanack-China*; and he offered our people, that he would send
his

his Brother along with them to that King, which offer the Gouvernor purposed not to refuse; and the rather, by reason of the continual constant relations of all those *Sauages* in VIRGINIA, of a Sea, and the way to it West, they affirming that the heads of all those seauen goodly Riuers, (the least wherof is greater then the Riuer of *Thames*, and nauigable aboue an hundred and fifty miles, and not aboue sixe or eight miles one from another) which fall all into one great Bay, haue their rising out of a ridge of hils, that runnes all along South and North: whereby they doubt not but to finde a safe, easie, and good passage to the South Sea, part by water, and part by land, esteeming it not aboue an hundred and fifty miles from the head of the Falls, where wee are now planted; the Discouery whereof will bring forth a most rich trade to *Cathay, China, Iapan*, and those other of the *East Indies*, to the inestimable benefit of this Kingdome.

But for the further prooffe hereof, and of the North-west passage thither by Sea, I referre the Reader to the Treatie annexed at the end of this Booke, written by that learned and famous *Mathematician, Mr. Henry Briggs*, which I hauing happily attained vnto, haue published for the common good.

Moreouer, the Letters of *Mr. Iohn Berkley*, sometimes of *Beuerstone Castle* in the County of *Glocester*, (a Gentleman of an honorable Familie) likewise certifie, that a more fit place for Iron-workes (whereof he was made Master & ouer-seer) then in VIRGINIA, both for wood, water, mynes, and stone, was not to be found: And that by *Whitsonide* then next (now past) the Company might relye vpon good quantities

of Iron made by him : which also by Letters from Mr. *George Sandis* the third of *March* last, was confirmed, with this farther description of the place (called *The falling Creeke*) to be so fitting for that purpose, as if Nature had applyed her selfe to the wish and direction of the Workeman ; where also were great stones hardly scene else-where in VIRGINIA, lying on the place, as though they had beene brought thither to aduance the erection of those Workes.

The Letters of the *French Vignerous* or *Vine-men*, procured out of *France* & sent ouer into VIRGINIA, did likewise assertaine, that no Countrey in the world was more proper for Vines, Silke, Rice, Oliues, and other Fruits, then VIRGINIA is : and that it farre excelled their owne Countrey of *Languedocke* ; the Vines of diuers sorts being in abundance naturally ouer all the Countrey : and they hauing planted some cuttings of Vines at *Michaelmas* last, in their Letters affirme that these bare Grapes already this Spring, to their great wonder, as being a thing they suppose not heard of in any other Countrey. A taste of Wine made of the wilde grape, they last yeare sent, with hope to send a good quantitie this next Vintage ; and that the Mulberry-trees where they abode were in wonderfull abundance, and much excellling both in goodnesse and greatnesse those of their owne Countrey of *Languedocke* : and that those Silke-wormes they haue, prosper exceeding well, and some Silke they hope to send this yeare, there wanting nothing to set vp that rich Commodity but store of hands where-with *England* doth abound. Of the fruit of which Mulberry. trees. (as of a Plum there plentifully growing)

ing) they would make wholesome drinkes for the Colony and people there.

The Letters of Mr. *Porey* (verified also from the *Governor* and *Councell*) advertised of a late Discouery by him and others made into the great Bay Northward, (reseruing the sounding of the bottome thereof for a second Voyage,) where hee left settled very happily neare an hundred English, with hope of a good trade for Fures there to be had. From thence was brought by Lieutenant *Perkinson*, in his voyage, some of that kind of Earth which is called *Terra Lemnia* (there to be had in greatabundance) as good as that of *Turkey*.

BY this (though it be but in part) the Reader may vnderstand the great riches and blessings of this excellent Countrey, which euen ordinary diligence and care must needes strangely improue. But that all men may see the vnpartiall ingenuity of this Discourse, we freely confesse, that the Countrey is not so good, as the *Natives* are bad, whose barbarous *Sauagenesse* needs more cultiuation then the ground it selfe, being more ouerspread with inciuiltie and treachery, then that with Bryers. For the land being tilled and vsed well by vs, deceiued not our expectation, but rather exceeded it farre, being so thankfull as to returne an hundred for one. But the *Sauages* though neuer Nation vsed so kindly vpon so small desert, haue in stead of that *Harnest* which our paines merited, returned nothing but Bryers and thornes, pricking euen to death many of their Benefactors: yet doubt wee not, but that as all wickednes is crafty to vndoe it self, so these also, thorow our sides, haue more wounded

themselves then vs, God Almighty making way for
seueritie there, where a fayre gentleness would not
take place. The occasion whereof thus I relate from
thence.

THE last *May* there came Letters from *Sir Francis*
Wiat Governor in VIRGINIA, which did aduer-
tise that when in *November* last he ariued in VIRGI-
NIA, and entred vpon his Gouernment, he found the
Country settled in a peace (as all men there thought)
sure and vniolable, not onely because it was solemnly
ratified and sworne, and at the request of the Native
King stamped in Brasse, and fixed to one of his Oakes
of note, but as being aduantagious to both parts; to
the Sauages as the weaker, vnder which they were
safely sheltred and defended; to vs, as being the easiest
way then thought to pursue and aduance our proiects
of buildings, plantings, and effecting their conuersion
by peaceable and fayre meanes. And such was the
conceit of firme peace and amitie, as that there was
seldome or neuer a sword worne, and a Peece seldom-
mer, except for a Deere or Fowle. By which assurance
of securitie, the Plantations of particular Aduenturers
and Planters were placed scatteringly and straglingly
as a choyce veyne of rich ground inuited them, and
the further from neighbors held the better. The hou-
ses generally set open to the Sauages, who were al-
waies friendly entertained at the tables of the English,
and commonly lodged in their bed-chambers. The
old planters (as they thought now come to reape the
benefit of their long trauels) placed with wonderfull
content vpon their priuate diuidents, and the planting
of

of particular Hundreds and Colonies pursued with an hopefull alacrity, all our projects (saith he) in a faire way, and their familiarity with the Natives, seeming to open a faire gate for their conuersion to Christianitie.

The Country being in this estate, an occasion was ministred of sending to *Opachankano* the King of these Sauages, about the middle of *March* last, what time the Messenger returned backe with these words from him; That he held the peace concluded so firme, as the Skie should sooner fall then it dissolue: yea, such was the treacherous dissimulation of that people who then had contriued our destruction; that euen two dayes before the Massacre, some of our men were guided thorow the woods by them in safety: and one *Browne*, who then to learne the language liued among the *Warraſcoyacks* (a Prouince of that King) was in friendly manner sent backe by them to Captaine *Hamor* his Master, and many the like passages, rather increasing our former confidence, then any wise in the world ministring the least suspicion of the breach of the peace, or of what instantly ensued; yea, they borrowed our owne Boates to conuey themselves crosse the Riuer (on the bankes of both sides whereof all our Plantations were) to consult of the diuellish murder that ensued, and of our vtter extirpation, which God of his mercy (by the meanes of some of themselves conuerted to Christianitie) preuented: and as well on the Friday morning (the fatal day) the 22 of *March*, as also in the euening, as in other dayes before, they came vnarmed into our houses without Bowes or arrowes, or other weapons, with Deere, Turkies, Fish,

Furres, and other prouisions, to sell, and trucke with vs, for glasse, beades, and other trifles: yea in some places, sate downe at Breakfast with our people at their tables, whom immediately with their owne tooles and weapons, eyther laid downe, or standing in their houses, they basely and barbarously murthered, not sparing eyther age or sexe, man, woman or childe; so sodaine in their cruell execution, that few or none discerned the weapon or blow that brought them to destruction. In which manner they also slew many of our people then at their seuerall workes and husbandries in the fields, and without their houses, some in planting Corne and Tobacco, some in gardening, some in making Bricke, building, sawing, and other kindes of husbandry, they well knowing in what places and quarters each of our men were, in regard of their daily familiarity, and resort to vs for trading and other negotiations, which the more willingly was by vs continued and cherished for the desire we had of effecting that great master-peece of workes, their conuersion. And by this meanes that fatall Friday morning, there fell vnder the bloody and barbarous hands of that perfidious and inhumane people, contrary to all lawes of God and men, of Nature & Nations, three hundred forty seuen men, women, and children, most by their owne weapons; and not being content with taking away life alone, they fell after againe vpon the dead, making as well as they could, a fresh murder, defacing, dragging, and mangling the dead carkasses into many peeces, and carrying some parts away in derision, with base and brutish triumph.

Neither yet did these beasts spare those amongst
the

the rest well knowne vnto them, from whom they had daily receiued many benefits and fauours, but spitefully also massacred them, without remorse or pittie, being in this more fell then Lyons and Dragons, which (as Histories record) haue beene so farre from hurting, as they haue both acknowledged, and gratefully requited their Benefactors; such is the force of good deeds, though done to cruell beasts, as to make them put off the very nature of beasts, and to put on humanity vpon them. But these miscreants, contrariwise in this kinde, put not off onely all humanity, but put on a worse and more then vnnaturall brutishnesse. One instance of it, amongst too many, shall serue for all.

That worthy religious Gentleman, Master *George Thorpe* Esquire, Deputie of the Colledge lands, sometimes one of his Maiesties Pentioners, and in one of the principall places of command in VIRGINIA, did so truly and earnestly affect their conuersion, and was so tender ouer them, that whosoever vnder his authority had giuen them but the least displeasure or discontent, he punished them seuerely. He thought nothing too deare for them, and as being desirous to binde them vnto him by his many courtesies, hee neuer denyed them any thing that they asked him, insomuch that when these *Sauages* complained vnto him of the fiercenesse of our Mastiues, most implacable and terrible vnto them, (knowing them by instinct it seemes, to be but treacherous and false-hearted friends to vs, better then our selues) he to gratifie them in all things, for the winning of them by degrees, caused some of them to be killed in their presence, to the great displeasure

pleasure of the owners, and would haue had all the rest guelt (had he not beene hindered) to make them the gentler and the milder to them. Hee was not onely too kinde and beneficiall to the common sort, but also to their King, to whom hee oft resorted, and gaue many presents which hee knew to be highly pleasing to him. And whereas this king before dwelt onely in a cottage, or rather a denne or hog-stye, made with a few poles and stickes, and couered with mats after their wyld manner, to ciuileze him, he first, built him a fayre house according to the English fashion, in which hee tooke such ioy, especially in his locke and key, which hee so admired, as locking and vnlocking his doore an hundred times aday, hee thought no deuice in all the world was comparable to it.

Thus insinuating himselfe to this King for his religious purposes, he conferred after with him oft, and intimated to him matters of our Religion; and thus far the *Pagan* confessed, moued by naturall Principles, that our God was a good God, and better much then theirs, in that he had with so many good things about them endowed vs. Hee to'd him, if hee would serue our God, hee should bee partaker of all those good things wee had, and of farre greater then sense or reason euer could imagine. Hee wonne vpon him, as hee thought in many things so as hee gaue him fayre hearing and good answer, and seemed to be much pleased with his discourse and in his company. And both hee and his people for the daily courtesies this good Gentleman did to one or other of them, did professe such outward loue and respect vnto him, as nothing could seeme more : but all was little regarded after by this

this Viperous brood, as the sequell shewed : for they not only wilfully murdered him, but cruelly and felly, out of deuillish malice, did so many barbarous despights and foule scornes after to his dead corpes, as are vnbesitting to be heard by any ciuill care. One thing I cannot omit, that when this good Gentleman vpon his fatall hower, was warned by his man (who perceiued some treachery intended to them by these hell-hounds) to looke to himselfe, and withall ranne away for feare of the mischief he strongly apprehended, and so saued his owne life; yet his Master, out of the conscience of his owne good meaning, and faire deserts euer towards them, was so void of all suspicion, and so full of confidence, that they had sooner killed him, then hee could or would beleue they meant any ill against him. Thus the sinnes of these wicked Infidels, haue made them vnworthy of enioying him, and the eternall good that he most zealously alwayes intended to them.

And thus these miserable wretches, not hee, hath lost by it, who to the comfort of vs all, hath gayned a Crowne of endlesse blisse, and is assuredly become a glorious Martyr, in which thrice-happy and blessed state we leaue him. But these miscreants, who haue thus despised Gods great mercies so freely offered to them, must needs in time therefore be corrected by his iustice: So as those who by the way of mercies would not be drawne vnto him, shall some of them at length (no doubt) be brought vnto him by his way of iudgements : to which leauing them, I will knit againe together now the thred of my Discourse, and proceed to tell you, That at the time of this Massacre

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there

there were three or foure of our ships in *Iames-Riuer*, and one in the next Riuer, and daily more to come in, as three did within fourteene dayes after; one of which they endeouored to haue surprised, but in vaine, as had also beene their whole attempt, had any the least fore-knowledge beene in those places where the Massacre was committed: yet were the hearts of the English euer stupid, and auerted from beleeuing any thing that might weaken their hopes of speedy winning the Sauages to Ciuilitie and Religion, by kinde vsage and fayre conuersing amongst them. Hee, and the whole Councell write further, That Almighty God (they doubt not) hath his great worke to doe in this Tragedy, and will thereout draw honor and glory to his great Name; safety, and a more flourishing estate to themselues, and the whole Plantation there; and the more speedy conuersion of the Children of those Sauages to himselfe, since hee so miraculously preserved so many of the English (there being, God be prayesd, about eleuen parts of twelue still remaining) whose desire to draw those people to Religion by the carelesse neglect of their owne safeties, seemes to haue beene the greatest cause of their own ensuing destruction. Yet it pleased God to vse some of them as instruments to saue many of their liues, whose foules they had formerly saued, as at *Iames-Citie*, and other places, and the Pinnacle trading in *Pamounkey* Riuer, all whose liues were saued by a conuerted *Indian*, disclosing the plot in the instant (wherof though our sinnes (say they) made vs vnworthy to be instruments of so glorious a conuersion in generall, yet his infinite wisdom can neuerthelesse bring it to passe with.

with some more of them, and with other Prouinces there in his good time; and by such meanes as wee thinke most vnlikely. For euen in the deliury of vs that now suruiue, no mans particular carefulnesse saued any one person, but the meere goodnesse of himselfe, freely and miraculously preserued whom it pleased him.

The Letters of Mr. *George Sandis* a worthy Gentleman and Treasurer there, likewise haue aduertised (as many others from many particular persons of note and worth) besides the Relations of many returned in the Sea-flower (the ship that brought vs this vnwelcome newes) haue beene heard at large in the publike Courts, that whilst all their affayres were full of successe, and such intercourse of familiaritie, as if the *Indians* and themselves had beene of one Nation, those treacherous Natiues, after fise yeares peace, by a generall combination in one day plotted to subuert their whole Colony, and at one instant of time, though our feuerall Plantations were an hundred and forty miles vp one Riuer on both sides.

But before I goe any further, for the better vnderstanding of all things, you shall know that these wyld naked Natiues liue not in great numbers together, but dispersed, and in small companies; and where most together, not aboue two hundred, and that very rare, in other places fifty or forty, or thereabouts, and many miles distant from one another, in such places among the Woods where they either found, or might easiliest make some cleared plots of ground, which they imploy wholly in setting of Corne, whereby to sustaine their liues. These small and scattered Companies (as

I haue said) had warning giuen from one another in all their habitations to meeete at the day and houre appointed for our destruction, at all our severall Townes and places seated vpon the Riuer; some were directed to goe to one place, some to another, all to be done at the same day and time, which they did accordingly: some entring their Houses vnder colour of trucking, and so taking aduantage, others drawing our men abroad vpon faire pretences, and the rest suddenly falling vpon those that were at their labours.

They certifie further, that besides Master *George Thorpe*, before mentioned, Master *Iohn Berkeley*, Captaine *Nathanael Powel*, and his wife, (daughter of Master *William Tracy*, and great with childe) and Captaine *Maycock*, all Gentlemen of birth, vertue, and industry, and of the Councell there, suffered vnder this their cruelty and treason.

That the slaughter had beene vniuersall, if God had not put it into the heart of an Indian belonging to one *Perry*, to disclose it, who liuing in the house of one *Pace*, was vrged by another Indian his Brother (who came the night before and lay with him) to kill *Pace*, (so commanded by their King as he declared) as hee would kill *Perry*: telling further that by such an houre in the morning a number would come from diuers places to finish the Execution, who failed not at the time: *Perries* Indian rose out of his bed and reuealed it to *Pace*, that vsed him as a Sonne: And thus the rest of the Colony that had warning giuen them, by this meanes was saued. Such was (God bee thanked for it) the good fruit of an Infidell conuerted to Christianity; for though three hundred and more of ours died

died by many of these Pagan Infidels, yet thousands of ours were saved by the means of one of them alone which was made a Christian; Blessed be God for ever, whose mercy endureth for ever; Blessed bee God whose mercy is about his iustice, and farre about all his workes: who wrought this deliuerance whereby their soules escaped euen as a Bird out of the snare of the Fowler.

Pace vpon this discouery, securing his house, before day rowed ouer the Riuer to *Iames-City* (in that place neere three miles in bredth) and gaue notice thereof to the Gouvernor, by which meanes they were preuented there, and at such other Plantations as was possible for a timely intelligence to be giuen; for where they saw vs standing vpon our Guard, at the sight of a Peece they all ranne away. In other places that could haue no notice, some Peecces with munition (the vse whereof they know not) were there carried away, and some few Cartell also were destroyed by them. And as Fame diuulgeth (not without probable grounds) their King hath since caused the most part of the Gunpowder by him surprized, to bee sowne, to draw therefrom the like increase, as of his Maize or Corne, in Haruest next. And that it is since discovered, that the last Summer *Opachankano* practised with a King of the Eastern shore (no well-willer of his) to furnish him with store of poison (naturally growing in his country) for our destruction, which he absolutely refused, though he sent him great store of Beades, and other presents to winne him thereunto: which he, with five or sixe of his great men, offered to be ready to iustifie against him. That the true cause

of this surprize was most by the instigation of the Deuill, (enemy to their saluation) and the dayly feare that posselt them, that in time we by our growing continually vpon them, would dispossesse them of this Country, as they had beene formerly of the West Indies by the Spaniard; produced this bloody act. That neuer grieffe and shame possessed any people more then themselues, to be thus butchered by so naked and cowardly a people, who dare not stand the presentment of a staffe in manner of a Peece, nor an vncharged Peece in the hands of a woman, from which they flye as so many Hares; much faster then from their tormenting Deuill, whom they worship for feare, though they acknowledge they loue him not.

THUS haue you seene the particulars of this massacre, out of Letters from thence written, where in treachery and cruelty haue done their worst to vs, or rather to themselues; for whose vnderstanding is so shallow, as not to perceiue that this must needs bee for the good of the Plantation after, and the losse of this blood to make the body more healthfull, as by these reasons may be manifest.

First, Because betraying of innocency neuer rests vnpunished: And therefore *Agessilaus*, when his enemies (vpon whose oath of being faithfull hee rested) had deceiued him, he sent them thanks, for that by their periury, they had made God his friend, and their enemy.

Secondly, Because our hands which before were tied with gentlenesse and faire vsage, are now set at liberty by the treacherous violence of the Sauages,

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not vntying the Knot, but cutting it : So that we, who hitherto haue had possession of no more ground then their waste, and our purchase at a valuable consideration to their owne contentment, gained ; may now by right of Warre, and law of Nations, inuade the Country, and destroy them who sought to destroy vs : whereby wee shall enioy their cultivated places, turning the laborious Mattocke into the victorious Sword (wherein there is more both ease, benefit, and glory) and possessing the fruits of others labours. Now their cleared grounds in all their villages (which are situate in the fruitfulest places of the land) shall be inhabited by vs, whereas heretofore the grubbing of woods was the greatest labour.

Thirdly, Because those commodities which the Indians enioyed as much or rather more then we, shall now also be entirely possessed by vs. The Deere and other beasts will be in safety, and infinitely increase, which heretofore not onely in the generall huntings of the King (whereat foure or five hundred Deere were vsually slaine) but by each particular Indian were destroyed at all times of the yeare, without any difference of Male, Damme, or Young. The like may be said of our owne Swine and Goats, whereof they haue vsed to kill eight in tenne more then the English haue done. There will be also a great increase of wild Turkeys, and other waighty Fowle, for the Indians neuer put difference of destroying the Hen, but kill them whether in season or not, whether in breeding time, or sitting on their egges, or hauing new hatched, it is all one to them : whereby, as also by the orderly vsing of their fishing Weares, no knowne Country in
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the world will so plentifully abound in victuall.

Fourthly, Because the way of conquering them is much more easie then of ciuiling them by faire meanes, for they are a rude, barbarous, and naked people, scattered in small companies, which are helps to Victorie, but hinderances to Ciuitie: Besides that, a conquest may be of many, and at once; but ciuility is in particular, and slow, the effect of long time, and great industry. Moreouer, victorie of them may bee gained many waies; by force, by surprize, by famine in burning their Corne, by destroying and burning their Boats, Canoes, and Houses, by breaking their fishing Weares, by assailing them in their huntings, whereby they get the greatest part of their sustenance in Winter, by pursuing and chasing them with our horses, and blood-Hounds to draw after them, and Mastiues to teare them, which take this naked, tanned, deformed Sauages, for no other then wild beasts, and are so fierce and fell vpon them, that they feare them worse then their old Deuill which they worship, supposing them to be a new and worse kinde of Devils then their owne. By these and sundry other wayes, as by driuing them (when they flye) vpon their enemies, who are round about them, and by animating and abetting their enemies against them, may their ruine or subiection be soone effected.

So the Spaniard made great vse for his owne turne of the quarrels and enmities that were amongst the Indians, as throughly vnderstanding and following that Maxime of the Politician, *Diuide & impera*, Make diuisions and take Kingdomes: For thus he got two of the greatest Kingdomes of the West Indies, *Pern* and

Mexico,

Mexico, by the Princes diuisions, and the peoples differences. After the death of *Guainacapa* king of *Peru*, his sonnes *Atabalippa* and *Gaspar* falling to war about the kingdom, & each of thē struiuing to make the *Spaniard* to his friend, *Francis Pizarro* managing those their diuisions onely to his owne ends, easily stripped them both of that rich Kingdome, and became Master of *Peru*. And so likewise *Ferdinando Cortez* vanquished King *Moteczuma*, and gained the Kingdome of *Mexico* from him, by the aid and furtherance of the neighboring people of the Prouince of *Tascula*, being deadly enemies to the *Mexicans*; for which seruice they of *Tascula* are freed by the *Spaniards* from all Tributes to this time. In *VIRGINIA* the many diuers Princes and people there are at this day opposite in infinite factions one vnto another, and many of them beare a mortall hatred to these our barbarous Sauages, that haue beene likely as false and perfidious heretofore to them, as vnto vs of late. So as the quarrels, and the causes of them, and the different humours of these people being well vnderstood, it will be an easie matter to ouerthrow those that now are, or may bee our enemies hereafter, by ayding and setting on their enemies against them. And by these factions and differences of petty Princes, the *Romans* tooke their greatest aduantage to ouercome this Iland of *Great Britayne*, of which *Tacitus* sayes, *Ita dum singuli pugnant vniuersi vincuntur*. And *Iustin* hath the like saying of the cause of vanquishing the *Grecian* Cities.

Fiftly, Because the *Indians*, who before were vsed as friends, may now most iustly be compelled to seruitude and drudgery, and supply the roome of men

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that labour, whereby euen the meanest of the Plantation may imploy themselues more entirely in their Arts and Occupations, which are more generous, whilst Sauages performe their inferiour workes of digging in mynes, and the like, of whom also some may be sent for the seruice of the *Sommer Ilands*.

Sixtly, This will for euer hereafter make vs more cautelous and circumspect, as neuer to bee deceived more by any other treacheries, but will serue for a great instruction to all posteritie there, to teach them that *Trust is the mother of Deceit*, and to learne them that of the *Italian*, *Chi non fida, non s'ingamua*, Hee that trusts is not deceived: and make them know that kindneses are mispent vpon rude natures, so long as they continue rude; as also, that Sauages and Pagans are aboue all other for matter of Iustice euer to be suspected. Thus vpon this Anvile shall wee now beate out to our selues an armour of prooffe, which shall for euer after defend vs from barbarous Incurfions, and from greater dangers that otherwise might happen. And so we may truly say according to the *French Prouerb*, *Aquelq, chose malheur est bon*, Ill lucke is good for something.

Lastly, We haue this benefit more to our comfort, because all good men doe now take much more care of vs then before, since the fault is on their sides, not on ours, who haue vsed so fayre a cariage, euen to our owne destruction. Especially his *Maiesties* most gracious, tender and paternall care is manifest herein, who by his Royall bounty and goodnesse, hath continued his many fauors vnto vs, with a new, large, & Princely supply of Munition and Armes, out of his Maiesties

owne

owne store in the Tower, being gratioosly bestowed for the safety and aduancement of the Plantation. As also his Royall fauor is amply extended in a large supply of men and other necessaries throughout the whole Kingdome, which are very shortly to bee sent to VIRGINIA.

Neyther must wee omit the Honourable City of *London*, who to shew their zeale at this time (as they haue alwayes done vpon all Honourable occasions to their endlesse praise) are now setting forth one hundred persons, at their owne charges, for the aduancement of the Plantations. In the furtherance of which action, as the whole graue Senate of Aldermen haue shewed much piety and wisedome, so in particular, the Right Honourable *Sir Edward Barkham* Knight, the now Lord Mayor, hath demonstrated a most worthy mind. Besides many worthy Persons of birth and quality, and diuers others at their owne costs are now preparing for VIRGINIA. Neyther is any man to be deiected because of some such disasters as these that may seeme to thwart the businesse.

What growing State was there euer in the world which had not the like? *Rome* grew by opposition, and rose vpon the backe of her enemies. Marke but the *Spaniard* who is in the same Continent with VIRGINIA, and hath now perfected his worke; Marke and tell mee, if hee hath not had more counterbuffes farre then wee, as out of their owne histories at large may be proued.

Columbus vpon his returne from the *West Indies* into *Spaine*, hauing left his people with the *Indian* in peace, and promise of fayre vsage towards them, yet

at his coming backe againe, hee found no one man aliue of them, but all by the Natiues treacherously slaine.

After this againe, when the *Spanish Colony* was increased in great numbers, the *Indians* (from whom the *Spaniards* for trucking stuffe vied to haue all their corn) generally conspired together to plant no corne at all, intending therby to famish them, themselves liuing in the meane time vpon *Cassavi* (a root to make bread) onely then knowne to themselves: This plot of theirs by the *Spaniards* ouer-sight (that foolishly depended vpon Strangers for their bread) tooke such effect, and brought them to such misery by the rage of famine, that they spared no vncleane, no loathsome beast, no not the poysonous and hideous Serpents, but eate them vp also, deuouring one death to saue them from another: And by this meanes the whole Colony well-neare surfetted, sickned, and dyed miserably.

After againe, vpon fresh and great supplyes new made, an infinite company of them by their incontinency dyed of the *Indian* disease, that hath now got a *French* name, which at first (as being a strange and vnknowne malady) was deadly vpon whomsoeuer it lighted. Besides (before they knew the cause and remedy) very many lost diuers parts of their body, feet and hands principally, by a little vermine lesse then a Flea, and skipping like it, called *Nigua*, which got between the skinne and the flesh before they were aware, and there bred and multiplyed, making swellings and putrefactions, to the decay and losse of their bodily members.

What should I tell you that the Plantations diuers
times

times were neare vndone, by the ambition, factions, and malice of the Commanders one vnto another. *Columbus*, to whom they were beholding for all, with his brothers, were sent home from the *West Indies* into *Spaine* bound with chaines : and some other great Commanders killed and murdered one another. *Pizarro* was killed by *Almagros* sonne, and him *Vasco* beheaded, which *Vasco* was taken by *Blasco*, and this *Blasco* was likewise taken by *Pizarros* brother. Thus by their owne spightfull and auaritious quarrels did they well-neare shake the mayne pillars of that Plantation.

These and many other calamities and mischiefes, too long to relate now, hapned vnto them more then euer did to vs. And at one time their plantation was euen at the last gaspe, all their Colony being resolued desperately to leaue it, had not two ships v unexpected come in with new supplies : yet wee see for all these miseries, that they haue attained to their ends at last, Honor, power, and wealth; In so much as that Countrey, which (when they were dishartned with disasters) they beganne to be so weary of, that they were about to forsake it all, in short time after (seeing all stormes blowne ouer, and fayre weather shining vpon them) they were so in loue with their great fortunes, that they grew so iealous of them, as made them shut them vp from the sight of any but themselves. And then they petitioned their King, by an inuiolable Decree to annexe and vnite the *West Indies* inseparably for euer to the Crowne of *Spaine* ; which (for their better securitie and satisfaction) was accordingly performed and ratified, as it is to be seene in *Hereras* Hi-

story of the *West Indies*. And whereas before, few could be hired to go to inhabite there, now with great suite they must obtaine it.

Thus haue they in time by industry, patience, and constancy effected this great worke of theirs, notwithstanding to encrease their difficulties also, they were to deale with a most populous & numerous nation, which they ouercame at last: So as *Oniedo* in his third Booke of the first Part of his *West Indie* History saith, that of a million of *Indians* at least, that were in *Hispaniola*, there were not (in little more then forty yeares space after the first beginning of the Plantation) five hundred of the & all their children liuing: for the *Indians* that liued there, after were brought out of the Continent into that Iland, or out of one Iland to be planted in another. On the other side, the Natiues in *VIRGINIA* are nothing populous, but thin and scattered Nations, as is knowne to all.

Here by the way to make a little Digression, since I haue mentioned *Oniedo* who liued about twenty two yeares in the *West Indies*, I will acquaint you with his obseruation and iudgement of the nature and disposition of the *Indians* there, that you may compare and see in what, and how farre, it agrees with that of the Natiues of *VIRGINIA*.

They are (saith hee) by nature sloathfull and idle, vitious, melancholy, sloenly, of bad conditions, lyers, of small memory, of no constancy or trust. In another place he saith, The *Indian* is by nature of all people the most lying and most inconstant in the world, fortish and sodaine: neuer looking what dangers may happen afterwards, lesse capable then children of fixe

or seauen yeares old, and lesse apt and ingenious. This is the generall disposition of most of them, though there be some (sayes he) that be wise and subtile. And indeede it should seeme so, when they could ouerreach and goe beyond the *Spaniard* so much, to put that tricke of staruing them (as aforesaid) vpon them, to their so great and almost totall destruction.

But to come againe to that which I first intended : Since the *Spaniard* (as we see) in his Plantations hath gone thorow farre more hazards, and greater difficulties then euer wee haue had, we therefore in looking to what is past, vpon great reason ought likewise not to be deterred, but so much the rather inuited to proceede with constancy and courage. And if besides wee looke (as most men doe) after the riches of a Countrey to inuite vs on, aske those that haue beene there, and haue trauelled farre and neare, and they will tell you, that no Countrey in the world doth naturally abound with more Commodities then VIRGINIA doth. The Clymate is knowne to be more temperate, and the soyle more rich then that of the *West Indies* is: neyther doth it want mynes of all sorts, no not of the richest, as is knowne to some now liuing, and shall be manifested when fit time shall serue. And yet to thinke that Gold and Siluer mynes are in a Countrey (otherwise most rich and fruitfull) the greatest wealth of a Plantation, is but a popular error, as is that opinion likewise, That the Gold and Siluer is the greatest wealth of the *West Indies* now at this present time. True it is indeed, that in the first Conquest the *Spaniards* got great and mighty treasure from the *Indians*, which they in long space had heaped vp together,
and

and in those times the *Indians* shewed them entyre and plentifull rich mynes, which by length of time (as is well known and published to the world by those that haue beene there) are wasted and exhausted since, so as now the charge of getting those mettals is growne most excessiue, besides the consuming and spoyling many men of their liues, which are depriued of them by the vapors that come out of the Gold and Siluer mynes, which are most pestilent and deadly, as diuers authors auerre. Amongst others, a late Geographer speaking of the *West Indies*, and of those mynes there, saith, *Odor ex auri & argenti fodinis noxius admodum; neq; tamen prohibuit aeris corruptissimi violentia Hispanos, ne in alio orbe nouum moriendi locum quærerent.* So as all things considered by these mynes, what by the liues of many men lost in them, and what with the great charge otherwise in getting them, the cleare gaine to the Aduenturers from these mettals (the Kings part defrayed) is but small to them, nothing neere so much I am sure, as is imagined. And were it not for other rich Commodities there that enable and enrich the Aduenturers, those of the Contractation house were neuer able to subsist by this. For the greatest part of their gaine and profit I say consists not in these mynes, but in their other Commodities, partly natiue, and partly translated from other parts of the world, and planted in the *West Indies*: As in their mighty wealth of Sugars (the Sugar-Canes being tranported first from the *Canaries*,) and in Ginger, and some other commodities deriued from the *East Indies* thither: in their Cochanile, their Indico, their Cotton, their infinite store of Hydes and Skins, their

their Quick-silver, and Allom, Woad, and Brasill-wood, &c. And their many other Dyes, Paints, *Petacayana*, Tobacco, Gummes, Balmes, Oyles medecinnall, and Perfumes, their *Sarsaparillia*, and many other physicall drugs, (for which, learned Physitians and skilfull Simplers were sent to take a suruey, and make an exquisite draught of all the Plants in colours.) These I say and other the like commodities are the West Indies indeed vnto the Aduenturers, by which they are inabled to enrich themselues, and to sustaine the mighty charge of drawing out the Gold and Siluer, to the great and cleare reuencue of their King.

I had many things of importance to say more, but I will detain the Reader no longer now. To conclude then, seeing that *Virginia* is most abundantly fruitfull, and that this Massacre must rather be beneficiall to the Plantation then impaire it, let all men take courage, and put to their helping hands, since now the time is most seasonable and aduantageous for the reaping of those benefits which the Plantation hath long promised: and for their owne good let them doe it speedily, that so by taking the prioritie of time, they may haue also the prioritie of place, in choosing the best Seats of the Country, which now by vanquishing of the Indians, is like to offer a more ample and faire choice of fruitfull habitations, then hitherto our gentlenesse and faire comportment to the Sauages could attaine vnto. Wherein no doubt but all the fauour that may be, shall be shewed to Aduenturers and Planters. And for old Aduenturers, there is due vnto them and their heyres (according to the Orders of the Company) for each twelue pounds ten shillings formerly paid

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into

into the treasury, one hundred Acres of Land, vpon a first diuision, and as much vpon a second, the first being planted. And whosocuer transports himselfe or any other, at his charge into VIRGINIA, shall for himselfe and each person so transported, before Midsummer, 1625. haue to him and his heyres for euer, fifty Acres of land vpon a first Diuision, and as much more vpon a second : the first fifty being cultivated or manured, if such person continue there three yeares, eyther at once or seuerall times, or dye after hee bee shipped for that Voyage.

Lastly, it is to be wished, that euery good Patriot will take these things seriously into his thoughts, and consider how deeply the prosecution of this noble Enterprise concerneth the honor of his *Maiestie* and the whole Nation, the propagation of Christian Religion, the enlargement, strength, and safety of his *Maiesties* Dominions, the rich augmenting of his Reuenues, the imploiment of his Subiects idle at home, the increase of men, Mariners and shipping, and the raising of such necessary commoditie, for the importation of which from forren Countries so great and incredible summes are continually issued and expended. Some may helpe with their purses, some with their persons, some with their fauour, some with their counsell : especially amongst others, let Ministers in their publike and priuate prayers commend these Plantations to the blessing of Almighty God :

To whom be all honor and glory,
for euer and euer,

Amen.

Here

Here following is set downe a true
List of the names of all those that were mas-
sacred by the treachery of the Sauages in
VIRGINIA, the 22 March last.

To the end that their lawfull heyres may take
speedy order for the inheriting of their lands
and estates there: For which the Honourable Com-
pany of Virginia are ready to doe them
all right and fauour.

*At Captaine Berckleys Plantation seated at the Fal-
ling Creeke, some 66. miles from Iames-Citie in
VIRGINIA.*

I ohn Berkley Esquire.	Philip Barnes.
Thomas Brasington.	William Swandal.
John Sawyer.	Robert Williams,
Roger David.	his Wife,
Francis Gowth.	and Childe.
Bartholmew Peram.	Giles Bradshawe,
Giles Peram.	his Wife,
John Dowler.	and Childe.
Laurence Dowler.	John Howlet,
Lewis Williams.	and his sonne.
Richard Boscough.	Thomas Wood, and
Thomas Holland.	Collins his man.
John Hunt.	Ioseph Fitch Apothecary
Robert Horner Mason.	to Doctor Pots.

At Master Thomas Sheffields Plantation, some three miles from the Falling Creek.

M After Th: Sheffield,	Mathew —
and Rachel his wife.	Iudeth Howard.
John Recuc.	Thomas Poole
William Tyler a boy.	Methusalem —
Samuel Recuc.	Thomas Taylor.
John Ellen.	William Tyler.
Robert Tyler a boy.	

At Henrico Iland about two miles from Sheffields Plantation.

— Atkins.	William Perigo.
— Weston.	Owen Jones, one of
Philip Shatford.	Capt. Berkleys people.

Slaine of the Colledge People, about two miles from Henrico-Citie.

S Amuel Stringer.	Thomas Cooke.
George Soldan.	John Clements.
William Bassett.	James Faulkoner.
John Perry.	Christopher Henley.
Edward Ember.	William Iordan.
Iarrat Moore.	Robert Davis.
Thomas Xerles.	Thomas Hobson.
Thomas Freeman.	William Bailly.
John Allen.	

*At Apo-mattucke River at Master Abraham Pierce
his Plantation some five miles off the
Colledge People.*

William Charte. | John Barker a boy.
Io: Waterhowse. | Robert Ycoman.

*At Charles-Citie and about the Precincts.
of Capt. Smiths Company.*

Roger Royal. | Edward Heydon.
Thomas Iones. | Henry Bushel.
Robert Maruel.

At other Plantations next adioyning.

Richard Prat, and | his Childe, and
his Brother. | his Sister.
Henry Milward, | Richard a boy.
his Wife, | Goodwife Redhead.

At Mr. William Farrars House.

Master Iohn England | William her sonne.
and his Man. | Thomas his Man.
Iohn Bel. | James Woodshaw.
Henricke Peterfon, and | Mary, and } Maidseruants
Alice his Wife, and | Elizabeth }

*At Berkley-Hundred some five miles from
Charles-Citie.*

<p>Capt. George Thorpe Esq. one of his Ma- iesties Pentioners. Iohn Rowles. Richard Rowles, his Wife, and Childe.</p>	<p>Giles Wilkins. Giles Bradway. Richard Fereby. Thomas Thorpe. Robert Iordan. Edward Painter.</p>
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At Westouer, about a mile from Berkley-Hundred:

And first, at Cap. Fr: Wests Plantation.

James English.
Richard Dath.

At Master Iohn Wests Plantation.

Christopher Turner.
Dauid Owen.

At Capt. Nathanael Wests.

Michael Aleworth.
Iohn Wright.

An Lieutenant Gibbs his Diuidend.

<p>Iohn Paly. Thomas Ratcliffe. Michael Booker. Iohn Higgle. Nathanael Earle. Iohn Gibbes. William Parker.</p>	<p>Richard Wainham. Benomy Reymen. Thomas Gay. James Vpfall. Daniel — Mr. Dombc- lowes man.</p>
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At Mr. Richard Owens house.

R ichard Owen.		One old Maid called
Stephen Dubo.		blinde Margaret.
Francis, an Irishman.		William Reeue.
Thomas Paine.		

At Master Owen Macars house.

O Wen Macar.		Richard Yeaw.
Garret Farrel.		One Boy.

At Master Macocks Diuidend.

C Apt. Samuel Macock		Thomas Browne.
Esquire.		Iohn Downes.
Edward Lister.		

*At Flowerdieu-Hundred Sir George Yeardleys
Plantation.*

I Ohn Philips.		Robert Taylor.
Thomas Nufon.		Samuel Jarret.
Iohn Braford.		Elizabeth Bennet.

*At the other side of the River opposite to
Flowerdieu-Hundred.*

M After Hobson, and		Thomas Philips.
his Wife.		Richard Campion.
Richard Storks.		Anne Greene.
Iohn Slaught.		

At Mr. Swinhowe his House.

M istris Swinhow, & Thomas and George Shinhow her sonnes.	Richard Mosse. Iohn Larkin. William Blyth. Thomas Grindal.
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At Mr. William Bikars house.

VV illiam Bykar. Math: Hawthorn and his Wife.	Edward Peirce. Nicholas Howfdon.
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At Weynoack of Sir George Yeardley his people.

N athanael Elie. Iohn Flores. Henry Gape. ——— Buckingham. William Puffer. William Walker. Iohn Gray. Iames Boate. Iohn Suersby. Thomas Euans. Thomas Ap-Richard.	Henry Haynes. Iohn Blewet. Henry Rice. ——— Hurt. Ionas Alport. Thomas Stephens. Samuel Goodwine. Iohn Snow, and his Boy. Margery Blewet.
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At Powle-brooke.

C apt. Nath: Powle, Esq. and his Wife, Daughter to Mr. Tracy. Miftris Bray. Adam Rayners Wife. Barbara Burges. William Head.	Thomas Woolcher. William Meakins. Robert ——— Peter Iordan. Nathanael Leydon. Peter Goodale.
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At Southampton-Hundred.

Robert Goffe, and
his Wife,
William Larkum.

John Dauies.
William Mountfort.

At Martin Brandons.

Lieutenant Sanders.
Ensigne Sherley.
John Taylor, and

his Wife.
2 Boyes.
Mathew a Polandce.

At Captaine Spilmans house.

Iohn Basingthwayte.
Walter Shawe.

At Ensigne Spence his house.

William Richmond
John Fowler.
Alexander Bale.

William Fierfax.
The Tinker.

*Persons slaine at Martins-Hundred some seauen
miles from Iames-Citie.*

Lieutenant Rich: Kean.
Master Tho: Boife, &
Mistris Boife his wife, &
a sucking Childe.
4 of his men.
A Maide.
2 Children.
Nathanael Iefferies wife.
Margaret Dauies,

Richard Staples,
his wife,
and Childe.
2 Maides.
6 Men and Boyes.
Walter Dauies, &
his brother.
Christopher Guillam.
Thomas Combar.

G

3 Seruants

3. Servants.	A Man.
Master John Boife	Ralphe Digginson,
his Wife.	his Wife.
A Maide.	Richard Cholfer.
4 Men-servants.	George Iones.
Laurence Wats,	Cisly Cooke,
his Wife.	his Wife.
2 Men-servants.	David Bons,
Timothy Moife,	John Bennet.
his Man.	John Mason.
Henry Bromage,	William Pawmet.
his Wife,	Thomas Bats.
his Daughter,	Peter Lighborrow.
his Man.	James Thorley.
Edward How,	Robert Walden.
his Wife,	Thomas Tolling.
his Childe.	John Butler.
A child of Iohn Jackfons.	Edward Rogers.
4 Men-servants.	Maximilian Ruffel.
Iofua Dary,	Henry a Welchman.
his Wife,	

*At Mr. Thomas Peirce his house over against
Mulberry Island.*

M After Tho: Peirce,	John Hopkins.
his Wife,	John Samon.
and Childe.	A French boy.

At Mr. Edward Bennets Plantation.

M After Th: Brewood	2 Servants.
his Wife,	Thomas Ferris.
his Childe,	George Cole.

Robert

Robert Gray.
 John Griffin.
 Ensigne Harrison.
 John Costard.
 David Barry.
 Thomas Sheppard.
 Henry Price.
 Robert ———
 Edward Iolly.
 Richard ———
 Alice Iones.
 Thomas Cooke.
 Philip Worth.
 Mathew a maid.
 Francis Winder.
 Thomas Couly.
 Richard Woodward.
 Humfrey Copen.
 Thomas Bacon.
 Euan Watkins.
 Richard Lewis.
 Edward Towse.

Remember Michel.
 ——— Bullocke.
 Richard Chandler.
 Henry Moore.
 Nicholas Hunt.
 John Corderoy.
 Richard Cockwell.
 John Howard.
 Mistris Harrison.
 Mary Dawks
 Anne English.
 Rebecca ———
 Master Prowse.
 Hugh ———
 John ———
 Edward ———
 Mistris Chamberlen.
 Parnel a maid.
 Humfrey Sherbrooke.
 John Wilkins.
 John Burton.

John Scotchmore }
 Edward Turner. } Mr. *John Pountis* his men.
 Edward Brewster, Lieutenant *Peirce* his man.
 Thomas Holland, Capt. *Whittakers* man.

At Master Walters his house.

Master Edw: Walters } a Maid.
 his Wife, } a Boy.
 a Childe,

The whole number is 347.

Jan 1st 1881

Jan 1st 1881

Jan 2nd 1881

Jan 2nd 1881

Jan 3rd 1881

Jan 3rd 1881

Jan 4th 1881

Jan 4th 1881

Jan 5th 1881

Jan 5th 1881

Jan 6th 1881

Jan 6th 1881

Jan 7th 1881

Jan 7th 1881

Jan 8th 1881

Jan 8th 1881

Jan 9th 1881

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Jan 15th 1881

Jan 16th 1881

Jan 16th 1881

Jan 17th 1881

Jan 17th 1881

Jan 18th 1881

Jan 18th 1881

Jan 19th 1881

Jan 19th 1881

Jan 20th 1881

Jan 20th 1881



A T R E A T I S E O F T H E N O R T H W E S T

Passage to the South Sea, through

the Continent of *VIRGINIA*

and by *Fretum Hudson.*

THe noble Plantation of *VIRGINIA* hath some very excellent Prerogatiues aboue many other famous Kingdomes, namely, the temperature of the ayre, the fruitfulnessse of the soile, and the commodiousnesse of situation.

The ayre is healthfull and free both from immoderate heate, and from extreame cold; so that both the inhabitants and their cattell doe prosper exceedingly in stature and strength, and all Plants brought from any other remote climate, doe there grow and fructifie in as good or better manner, then in the soyle from whence they came. Which though it doe manifestly proue the fruitfulnessse of the soile, yeelding all kinds of graine or plants committed vnto it, with a rich and plentiful encrease, yet cannot the fatnesse of the earth alone produce such excellent effects, vnlesse the temperature of the Ayre bee likewise so fauourable, that

those tender sprouts which the earth doth abundantly bring forth, may bee cherished with moderate heate and seasonable moisture, and freed both from scorching drought, and nipping frost.

These blessings are so much the more to bee esteemed, because they are bestowed vpon a place situated so conueniently, and at so good a distance both from *Europe*, and the *West Indies*, that for the mutuall commerce betwixt these great and most rich parts of the habitable world, there cannot bee deuised any place more conuenient for the succour and refreshing of those that trade from hence thither : whether they be of our owne nation, or of our neighbours and friends; the multitude of great and nauigable Riuer, and of safe and spacious harbours, as it were inuiting all Nations to entertaine mutuall friendship, and to participate of those blessings which God out of the abundance of his rich Treasures, hath so graciously bestowed some vpon these parts of *Europe*, and others no lesse desired vpon those poore people : which might still haue remained in their old barbarous ignorance, without knowledge of their owne misery, or of Gods infinite goodnesse and mercy; if it had not pleased God thus graciously both to draw vs thither with desire of such wealth as those fruitfull Countreies afford, and also to grant vs so easie, certaine, and safe a meanes to goe vnto them : which passage is in mine opinion made much more secure and easie by the commodious harbours and refreshing which *VIRGINIA* doth reach out vnto vs. The coasts of *Florida* to the West, being not so harborous; and of *New England* to the East, somewhat more out of the way, amongst so many

Flats

Flats and small Ilands not so safe. Neither is the commodiousnesse of VIRGINIA's situation onely in respect of this west *Atlanticke* Ocean, but also in respect of the *Indian* Ocean, which wee commonly call the South Sea, which lyeth on the West and North west side of VIRGINIA, on the other side of the Mountains beyond our Fals, and openeth a free and faire passage, not onely to *China*, *Iapan*, and the *Moluccaes*; but also to *New Spaine*, *Pern*, *Chila*, and those rich Countries of *Terra Australis*, not as yet fully discovered. For the Sea wherein Master *Hudson* did winter, which was first discovered by him, and is therefore now called *Fretum Hudson*, doth stretch so farre towards the west, that it lieth as farre westward as the Cape of *Florida*: So that from the Fals about *Henrico* City, if we shape our journey towards the Northwest following the Rivers towards the head, we shall vndoubtedly come to the Mountaines, which as they send divers great Rivers Southward into our Bay of *Chesepiack*, so likewise doe they send others from their further side Northwestward into that Bay where *Hudson* did winter. For so wee see in our owne Country, from the ridge of Mountaines continued from *Derbshire* into *Scotland*, doe issue many great Rivers on both sides into the East *Germane* Ocean, and into the Westerne *Irish* Seas: in like sort from the Alpes of *Switzerland* and the *Grizons*, do runne the *Danubie* Eastward into *Pontus Euxinus*, the *Rhene* into the North *Germane* Ocean, the *Rhosne* west into the *Mediterrane* Sea, and the *Po* South into the *Adriatike* Sea. This Bay where *Hudson* did winter, stretcheth it selfe Southward into 49. degrees, and cannot be in probability so farre distant

stant from the Falls as 200. Leagues; part of the way lying by the Rivers side towards the mountaines from whence it springeth: and the other part on the other side cannot want Rivers likewise, which will conduct vs all the way, and I hope carry vs and our provisions a good part of it. Besides that Bay, it is not vnlikely that the Westerne Sea in some other Creeke or Riuer commeth much neerer then that place: For the place where Sir *Thomas Button* did winter, lying more Westerly then Master *Hudsons* Bay by 190. Leagues in the same Sea, doth extend it selfe very neere as farre towards the west as the *Cape of California*, which is now found to be an Iland stretching it selfe from 22. degrees to 42. and lying almost directly North & South; as may appeare in a Map of that Iland which I haue seene here in *London*, brought out of *Holland*; where the Sea vpon the Northwest part may very probably come much nearer then some do imagine: who giuing too much credit to our vsuall Globes and Maps, doe dreame of a large Continent extending it selfe farre Westward to the imagined Straight of *Anian*, where are seated (as they fable) the large Kingdomes of *Cebola* and *Quinira*, hauing great and populous Cities of ciuill people; whose houses are said to bee fiue stories high, and to haue some pillars of *Turquesses*. Which relations are cunningly set downe by some vpon set purpose to put vs out of the right way, and to discourage such as otherwise might bee desirous to search a passage by the way aforesaid into those Seas.

Gerardus Mercator, a very industrious and excellent *Geographer*, was abused by a Map sent vnto him, of foure *Euripi* meeting about the North Pole; which

now

now are found to be all turned into a maine icie Sea. One demonstration of the crafty falshood of these v-small Maps is this, that *Cape Mendocino* is set in them West Northwest, distant from the South Cape of *California*, about seuentene hundred Leagues, whereas *Francis Gaule* that was employed in those discoueries by the Viseroy of *New Spaine*; doth in *Hugo Linscotten* his booke set downe their distanceto bee onely fve hundred Leagues.

Besides this, in the place where Sir *Thomas Button* did winter in 57. degrees of latitude, the constant great tides euery twelue houres, and the increase of those tides whensoever any strong westerne wind did blow, doe strongly perswade vs that the maine Westerne Ocean is not farre from thence; which was much confirmed vnto them the Summer following; when sailing directly North from that place where they wintered, about the Latitude of 60. degrees, they were crossed by a strong Currant running sometimes Eastward, sometimes Westward: So that if wee finde either *Hudsons Bay*, or any Sea more neere vnto the West, wee may assure our selues that from thence wee may with great ease passe to any part of the *East Indies*: And that as the world is very much beholding to that famous *Columbus* for that hee first discovered vnto vs the *West Indies*; and to the *Portingall* for the finding out the ordinary and as yet the best way that is knowne to the *East Indies*, by *Cape Bona-Speranza*. So may they and all the world be in this beholding to vs in opening a new and large passage, both much nearer, safer, and farre more wholesome and temperate through the Continent of *VIRGINIA*, and by

Fretum Hudſon, to all thoſe rich Countries bordering
 vpon the South Sea, in the *Eaſt and Weſt Indies*. And
 this hope that the South Sea may eaſily from VIRGI-
 NIA be diſcouered ouer Land, is much confirmed by
 the conſtant report of the Sauages, not onely of VIR-
 GINIA, but alſo of *Florida* and *Canada*; which dwel-
 ling ſo remote one from another, and all agreeing in
 the report of a large Sea to the Weſtwards, where
 they deſcribe great Ships not vnlike to ours, with
 other circumſtances, doe giue vs very great probabi-
 lity (if not full aſſurance) that our endeouours this way
 ſhall by Gods bleſſing haue a prosperous and happy
 ſucceſſe, to the encrease of his Kingdome and glory
 amongſt theſe poore ignorant Heathen people, the
 publique good of all the Chriſtian world, the neuer-
 dying honour of our moſt gracious Soueraigne, the
 inſtimable benefit of our Nation, and the admirable
 and ſpeedy increaſe and aduancement of that moſt
 noble and hopefull Plantation of VIRGINIA;
 for the good ſucceſſe whereof all good men
 with me, I doubt not, will poure out
 their prayers to Almighty
 G O D.

H. B.



A MEMORIAL OF
Religious Charitie exercised on
Virginia to the glory of God and good
example of men, these three last yeares,
1619. 1620. 1621.

M^{ist}ris *Mary Robinson* by her Will
gaue towards the building of a } P. s. d. Anno 1619
Church in VIRGINIA, _____ } 200. 0. 0.

A Person vnknowne gaue for that
Church a Communion-cup with a Co-
uer, and a Plate for the bread of siluer
guilt : a silke damaske Carpet, a linnen
damaske Table-Cloth, and other Orna-
ments, all valued at _____ } 20. 0. 0.

A person vnknowne gaue for the vse
of the Colledge, a Communion-cup
with a Couer, and a Plate for the bread,
of Siluer guilt : a crimson veluet Carpet
with gold lace and fringe, and a linnen
damaske Table-cloth : all valued at _____ } 30. 0. 0.

A person vnknowne sent a Letter, the Copy whereof is registred; directed thus, *To Sir Edwin Sandys, the faithfull Treasurer of VIRGINIA:* and subscribed, *Dust and Ashes* : And afterwards by an vnknowne person sent a box to the house of *Sir Edwin Sandys* with the same direction : which being opened in Court, therein was found in gold 550. pounds, to be disposed of for the education of children of the Infidels, in Christian religion and ciuility.

P. 5. 8.

550. 0. 0.

Anno 1620 Master *Nicholas Farrar* of London, deceased, hath by his Will giuen 300 li. to the Colledge in *VIRGINIA*, to bee paid when there shall be ten of the Infidels children placed in it: and in the meane time 24. pounds by the yeare to bee disbursed vnto three discrete and godly men in the Colonie, which shall honestly bring three of the Infidels children in Christian Religion, and some good course to liue by;

300. 0. 0.

A person refusing to be named, hath giuen to the benefitt of the Plantation—

10. 0. 0.

Anno 1621 The Gentlemen and Mariners that came in the *Royall-Iames* from the *East Indies*, beeing at *Cape Bona-Speranza*, homeward bound, gaue towards the building of a Free Schoole in *Virginia*, to be called the *East Indie Schoole*, ———

70. 8. 6.

Towards

Towards the furtherance of the *East Indie Schoole*, an vnknowne person hath added the summe of ———— } p. s. d.
30. 0. 0.

A person refusing to be named, hath giuen the summe of 40. shillings *per annum* for euer, for a Sermon, to be preached before the *Virginia Company*. — } 40s. *per an.*

At the Quarter Court held the 30. of *January* 1621. by a person not willing as yet to be knowne, was sent in gold 25. li. to helpe forward the *East Indie Schoole*. — } 25. 0. 0.

At the same Quarter Court a small Bible with a Couer richly wrought, a great Church-Bible, the Booke of Common Prayer, and other bookes were presented to be sent to *VIRGINIA*, in the name of a person who had the yeare before sent for the vse of the Colledge at *Henrico*; *S. Augustine De ciuitate Dei*, Master *Perkins* his workes, and an exact Map of *America*: the giuer is not known, but the bookes are valued at ———— } 10. 0. 0.

Giuen by Master *Thomas Bargaue*, a Minister in *VIRGINIA* deceased, for the vse of the Colledge, a Library valued at ———— } 100. marks

There is a Contribution made by the
Inhabitants in VIRGINIA for the building of a house of entertainment for
new commers, at *James-Citie*: amount-
ing to the value of —————

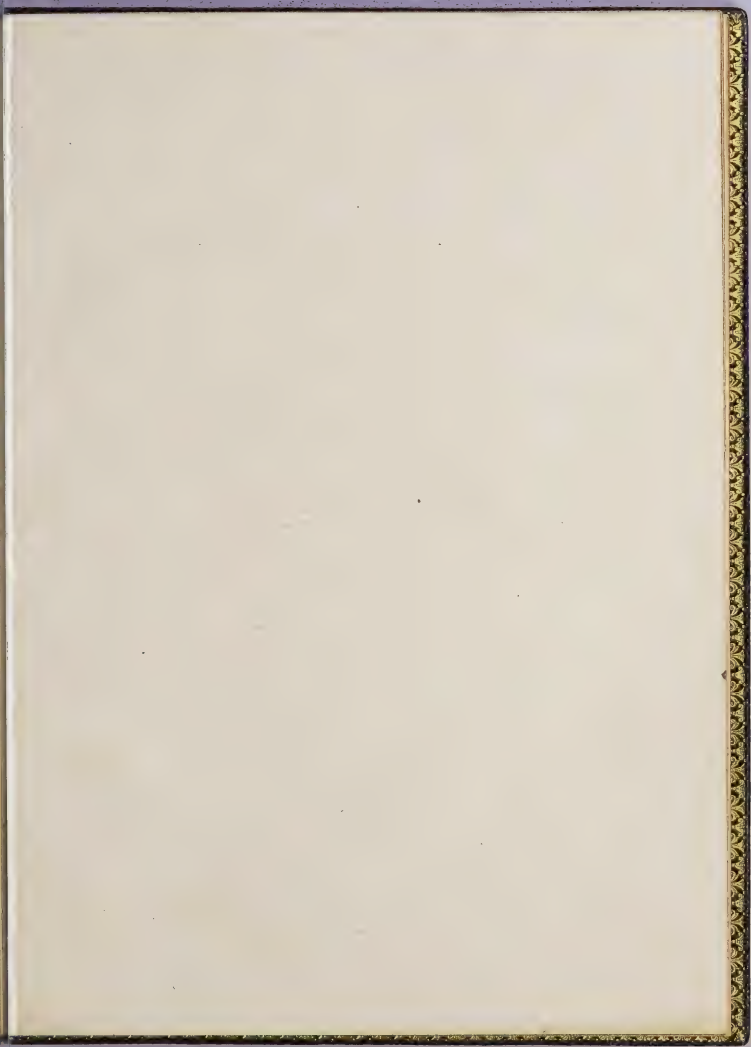
p. 5. 8.

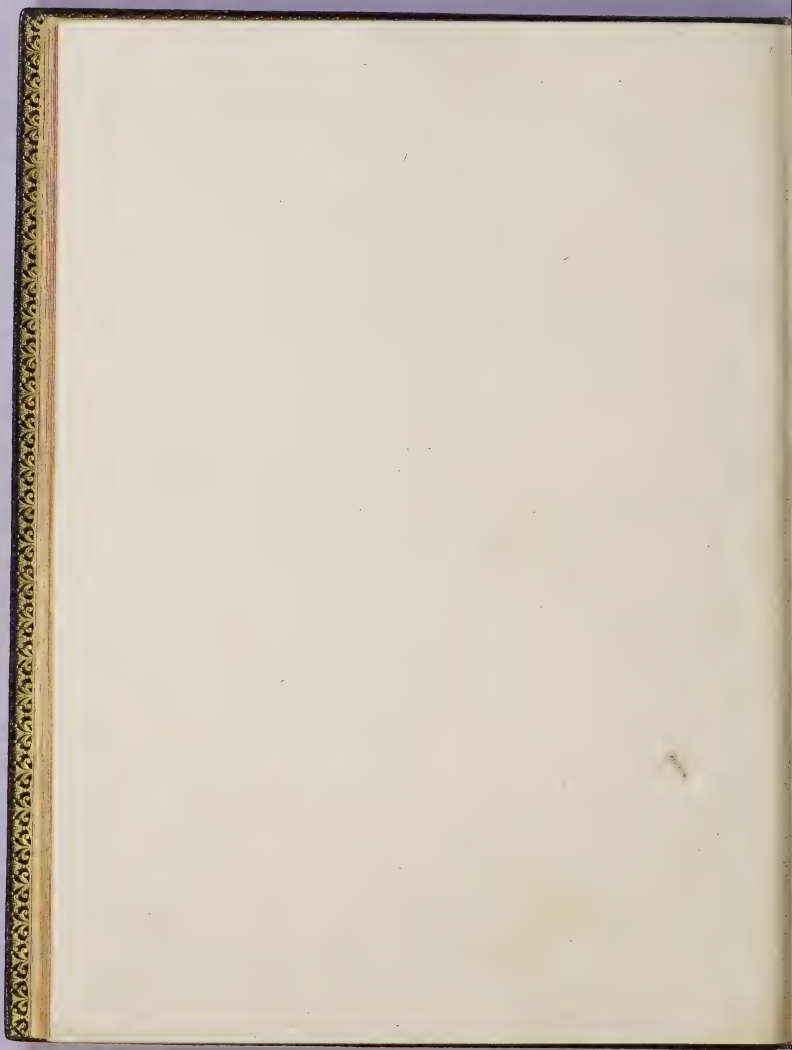
1500. 0. 0.

The Gentlemen and Mariners that
came lately home from the *East Indies*,
in the two Ships called the *Hart* and *Roe-
Bucke*, being at the Cape of *Bona Speran-
za*, homeward bound, gaue towards the
building of the aforesaid Free-Schoole
in VIRGINIA the summe of —————

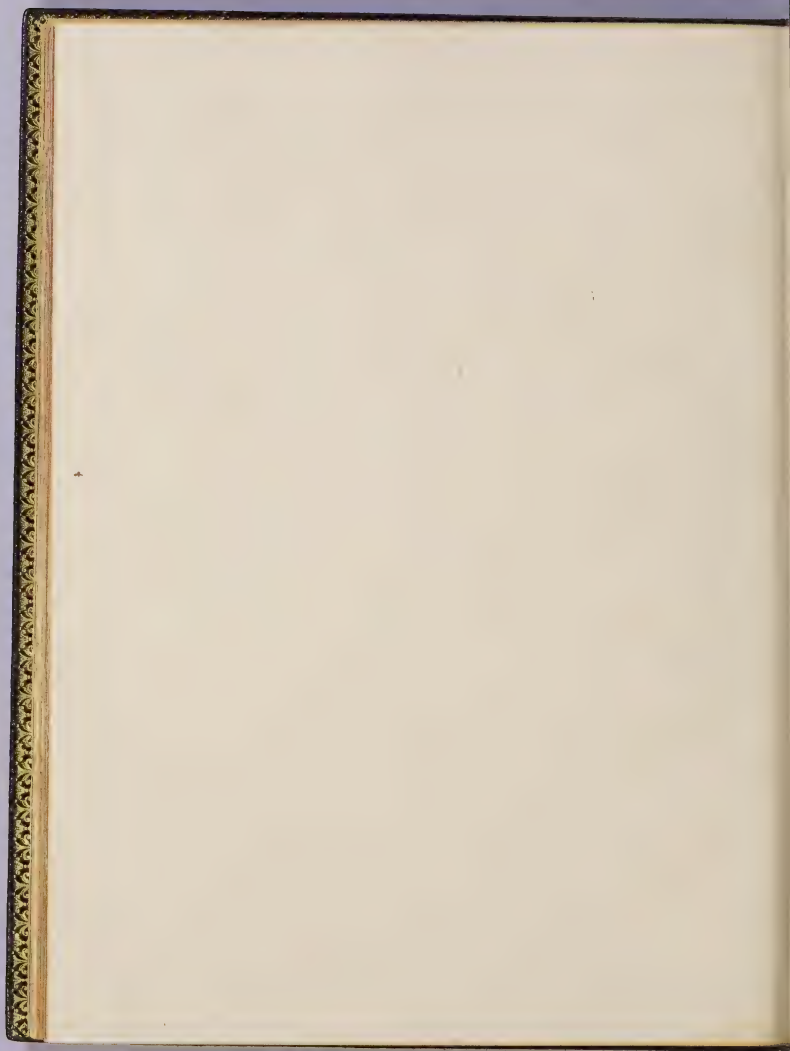
66. 13. 4.

FINIS.









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W326d
wp. 2





